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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Reported resignat on of Sir Peter a.umsden. = Two rebel teaders hanged in Colon by the Colombian Government. - The corporation of Worcester presented Mr. Lowell with an address. === Colonel Kennedy's funeral in London. === The battle in the Northwest proved a draw. = General Middleton expected to fight at Batouche to-day. ____ lamaica seeking annexation to Canada.

DOMESTIC.-Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, was removed without assigned cause. === The Society of the Army of the Potomac met in Baltimore, Information was received in St. Louis that Maxwell, the murderer, was arrested in Auckland. A reward was offered for the capture of Abe Buzzard, the robber near Reading, Penn. Commissioner Squire's Water Meter bill killed in the Assembly. - The Senate Bridge bill ordered to a third reading in the Assembly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Ten bodies taken from the rains of the Brooklyn fire. - No change in General Grant. = Mass-meeting of gas consumers. Richard Short acquitted. = Captain Boyton placed a torpedo under the Garnet. === The viil of C. K. Garrison filed. — Funeral of B. B. Sherman. — The Boston nine beaten at baseball by the New-Yorks. === Bursting of a grain elevator. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.82 cents. === Stocks dull, but ruled higher and closed unsettled.

THE WEATHER .- I RIBUNE local observations in dicate colder, cloudy weather and perhaps light rain. Temperature yesterday: highest, 60°; lowest, 46°; avorage, 5214°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The way in which the Assembly came down on Commissioner Squire's water-meter bill yesterday was refreshing to behold. The measure is in every respect a bad one and if it were parted would open the way to jobs of enormous dimensions. The Navarro meters, which Mr. Squire wants to repair and use, have cost the city too much already. If their presence in the Depart ment of Public Works is going to be a continual source of temptation to Mr. Squire and his successors, the sooner they are sent to some junk shop the better for the city and the reputation of its officials. The Assembly did quite right in killing this bill.

All respectable members of this community will share the astonishment of Judge Van Brunt over the verdict which acquits the ruffian Short of any crime in trying to kill Phelan. It is not easy to understand how twelve sensible men could believe that Phelan was the aggressor when most of the stab wounds were inflicted on that redoubtable warrior as he was doing his best to get away. About the political features of the affair we care nothing; but in common with all lawabiding citizens we hold that the streets of New-York shall not be the scene of murderous attacks on any one, good or bad. This disgraceful verdict is a direct encouragement to such affrays.

Attention is called by the Chamber of Commerce to the foolish economy of the last Democratic House of Representatives in refusing to vote money to pay for the publication and distribution of a monthly summary of imports and exports. Such information is of great value to the mercautile community and ought to be made public promptly. Any third-rate statesman ought to e able to see that : and yet the Democrats in the House at the last session calmly ignored this necessity in order to make a show of saving the public money. As the Chamber of Commerce says, "it seems like a return to the obscurity of the dark ages to reserve such information for an annual statement."

There may be numerous reasons why the Assembly should have passed the bill appointing a Board of Factory Commissioners to see that the laws relating to factory operatives are obeyed; but we do not remember to have seen any of them tying about. These laws, like all others, should be rigidly enforced, but there is no more need for a special set of officers to look after them than there is for a special set to look after every other group of statutes. The tendency to multiply commissions which prevails at Albany is much favored by politicians to make places for themselves or their friends; but it is not favorable to the interests of the workingmen, who must help pay taxes to prov.de for the necessary salaries.

There are several theories current to account for the retired and modest position assumed by the British corvette Garnet way down the

out the moment war is declared; another suggests that Mr. Gladstone gave orders for her not to come nearer the city, lest the several thousand Irish dynamiters whom he believes to be concealed behind the wharves on our water front should wickedly cast bombs and opprobrious epithets at her; still another supposes that her commander fears the gallant little middy who "God-blesses the Queen" every time he passes the portrait of the English Sovereign would get into bad company if he were nevrer the city's temptations. Whatever the real reason may be, it is certain that the Garnet would hardly be safe even off Tompkinsville (S. I.), if anybody wished her harm from dynamite bombs or torpedoes. "Captain" Paul Boyton's exploit of attaching a bogus torpedo to her hull early yesterday morning, as told in another column, proves that. The story will be read with much amusement except on board the British war vessel.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT NEEDED.

It is announced by The World with enthusiasm that Mr. Conrad N. Jordan entered upon the duties of Treasurer with an especial agreement. He informed the Secretary that "he would have to conduct the Treasurer's office as he would a bank; that the responsible and technical nature of the work required that the best bookkeepers, best accountants, and best financiers should be sought, rather than the "best Democrats." Hence, we are solemnly informed by the Democratic organ, it was especially stipulated in his case that " he was to have actual as well as theoretical control of his Bureau. It was agreed that removals or appointments were not to be made without his consent, and that no concessions were to be "made to partisan demands." This, The World considers, shows that the new Treasurer has the most practical ideas of administrative reform."

It was to be expected that Mr. Jordan would take this course. Business men of New-York know him to be that sort of man. If he would take the place at all, it was certain that he would insist upon having control of it for business purposes, to conduct it in a business way. But the Administration professes to conduct all the Departments in the same way. Its organs continually deafen us with clamorous assertion that it is doing this very thing, in every branch of the service. Why then was there need of special stipulations in this case? Why was a formal pledge required by Mr. Jordan, and given by the Secretary?

We have but now the removal of the chief of another Bureau in the Treasury Department, Mr. Nimmo, of the Bureau of Statistics. In no other branch of the service is it more necessary that there should be, not only entire freedom from partisan bias, but such official selections that the non-partisan character of the information given shall be by all recognized and admitted. Mr. Nimmo has rendered most valuable service in this Bureau. He brought to it long training, great zeal as a statisticiau, and a singularly impartial spirit, so that men of all parties who have statistical knowledge know that he has vastly improved the work of the Bureau. Its reports have never been even suspected of partisan dishonesty. Yet such an officer must be put out, to make room for one of whom only this is known, that he has no statistical experience whatever, but is a most rabid partisan. The inevitable inference is that under this Administration we are to be blessed with Democratic statistics, cooked accounts, and cunning falsifications of every variety to support Democratic theories. Mr. Manning was not put where he is by accident.

KEILEY REJECTED AGAIN.

Apparently the course of Mr. Keiley's diplomatic adventures is never to run smoothly. When his musical aspirations and passion for chess tournaments were officially considered at the State Department and he was transferred from Rome to a congenial capital, Vienna, we supposed that his tuture was secure. But we mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE are pained to observe that one of the European unable to enforce their orders. The building news agencies states that the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington has been instructed by his Government to object to the appointment of the Richmond diplomatist. The grounds of remonstrance are not set forth. It is scarcely conceivable that Mr. Keiley has been making unpleasant remarks about the House of Habsburg. or denouncing in the presence of the first families of Virginia the usurpations of the Dual-Monarchy as infamous atrocities. It is true that a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. speaking for himself and other Americans of Austrian birth, has protested against the appointment as a direct insult to the Emperor, since by implication a diplomatist that was unfit for Rome was considered good enough for Vienna. There does not, however, seem to be an adequate political reason for a remonstrance against the appointment.

Why the Austrian Court should stand upon its dignity and contemptuously scan the features of the approaching Keiley we are at a loss to conjecture. Can it be that his fame as a fiddler has preceded him, and that the orchestra of the Imperial Opera objects to competition from the American Embassy? Have the veteran chessplayers of the Continent filed a remonstrance with Count Kalnoky against intermeddling from abroad in their noble game ? Is it possible that the Vienna police have confounded the Machiavelian Keiley with the mechanical Keely, and are objecting seriously to the importation into the capital of complex motors and mysterious mechanism in the present state of European uncertainty? These are occult questions, which we fear Mr. Keiley himself is unable to answer. Why should one effete monarchy after another turn against the meek and sensitive diplomatist and eye him askance? He fiddles well, plays both the flute and the piano, and is anxious to complete his musical education abroad, and also to improve his chess practice? He cannot always regulate his metaphors, but he means well. Can it be that one court after another will thrust him out as a Bohemian adventurer who is seeking to impose upon the credulity and ignorance of musical circles ?

Mr. Keiley's cup of sorrow was brimming full before this last painful announcement was made from Vienna. The press of the religious communion with which he has been prominently identified has been mercilessly criticising his defence of his Richmond speech on the occupation of Rome. His theory that the acquiescence of the people of an invaded State in a change of sovereigns settled the political questions is scouted. He is reminded that the Papal allocutions have never ceased to denounce the occupation of Rome as a sacrilegious as well as illegal act. He is publicly rebuked and is denied the privilege of being considered a representative Catholic, Poor Keiley! Abroad everybody snubs him, and at home he is denied the consolations of religion. All soft-hearted A pericans will sympathize with him in his vicissitudes of fortune. Unhappy diplomatist! For mental anxieties and humiliating experiences such as have fallen to his lot, music alone offers adequate alleviation. Richard Swiveller, whom he closely resembles in musical accomplishments as well as in rhetorical graces, used to deny himself "a wink of the balmy" and Therefore it will be necessary to pay heed to

upon the flute. We advise Mr. Keiley to attune his thoughts to the cheerful music either of the fiddle or the flute.

THE STATE CAPITOL DISCUSSION. It is the duty of the Legislature to reform the management of the State Capitol. Until that is done no money should be appropriated to continue the work. It is a sham and a pretence to say that the work is now conducted without regard to political considerations. Workmen were never required to get certificates from a local political "boss" before they could secure employment, until after the bogus reform instituted by the Democratic Legislature and Governor Cleveland in 1883. That change brought into power as Assistant Superintendent one of the worst of " Boss" Manning's henchmen. He has continued there until this time. The effort of the Legislature last year to be rid of him was ineffectual. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Manning and Superintendent Perry can tell why. The effort in the same direction this year meets with

similar opposition. Senator Titus said yesterday that the Democrats could not be expected to cut their own throats by supporting such a measure. The Albany Argus admitted on Monday that "the work was in Democratic hands," Senator Baker stated yesterday that Superintendent Perry himself says "that under political influence he cannot get 66 per cent of the work due from the employes." There is abundance of such evidence to show that the work is being conducted largely for the benefit of "Boss Manning's machine. That should be stopped or else no appropriation should be made. If the Governor wants to veto the bill, let him take the responsibility " of keeping the workmen out of employment," in order to serve base partisan

interests. The bill now before the Senate does not call for the removal of Superintendent Perry. He would continue to do the work under the direction of the proposed Advisory Commission. As to the appropriation, it will be a good thing if it is made small. Should the bill fail altogether, and the work be discontinued for the remainder of the year, no public interest will suffer. Governor Hill's semi-official notice that a bill must be passed to suit his views, or he will veto it, should not influence the judgment of a single member. The acting Governor tried to usurp the functions of the Legislature in the census matter. If he desires to continue to butt his head against a stone wall, Republicans should not interfere with his amusement.

THE BROOKLYN DISASTER.

The building that was destroyed in Brooklyn on 'fuesday, involving the loss of many lives, seems to have been about as flimsy as those erected by Buddensiek, which recently collapsed in this city. The water undermining a part of the wall in Buddensiek's buildings, sent them tumbling to the ground. An attempt to strengthen the wall of the building in Brooklyn caused it partially to collapse. What remained was quickly destroyed by fire. That there was criminal carelessness in the effort to strengthen the weak structure is evident from the fact that to permit had been obtained from the Building Department, and no warning had been given to the hundreds of persons employed in the building. It is said that the careless handling of the jackscrews caused the wall to fall. But it is clear that if the building had been properly constructed the disaster would not have happened.

The responsibility apparently rests with the workmen making the repairs, and with the owner. The Brooklyn Building Department knew that the girders had settled, and that the building was weak. Considering the large number of persons employed in it, and the various manufacturing purposes for which it was used, the Department cannot altogether escape responsibility. Waile the building laws governing the city of Brooklyn are as defective as those for New-York, yet watchful officials can give warning to the public when they are was a death-trap, filled with flimsy partitions, inflammable flooring, and all sorts of food for a conflagration. Surrounded by tenement

houses, the danger was unusually great. How many more such death-traps are there in New-York and Brooklyn ? One thing is clear: they ought not to be permitted to remain in tenement districts. There will be little security from loss of life from such causes until owners. agents and all others immediately responsible for the security of a building are held liable criminally and pecuniarily for such accidents and oss of life. Self-interest is the best protection for the public. This disaster is another warning to the Legislature of the importance of enacting proper building laws for all cities in the State. No more flimsy structures ought to be allowed in Brooklyn, New-York or any other place. The Senate has already passed a proposed new building law for this city. The Assembly should not permit it to be delayed until too late to reach the Governor. Another year care should be taken to provide every city in the State with good laws on this subject. But it is rather discouraging to find that existing statutes are not enforced, as was the case with the Buddensiek building, and seems to have been the case also in Brooklyn. It is equally discouraging that there is seldom any person punished for these accidents. The discharge of the contractor who was making the repairs on the building in Brooklyn, and the shifting of blame from one person to another, looks as though no one would be held responsible under the law. That would be a misfortune indeed.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

It must be admitted that the Chinese Government has some ground for suspecting that Russia is playing with it the Afghan boundary delimitation game. Almost precisely similar arrangements were made in the two cases. China was to appoint Boundary Commissioners who were to be joined by the Russian Commissioners on the Kuldia frontier. But the Russian Commissioners did not come, and now, after awaiting them several months, the Pekin Government, freed from the restraining influence of the war with France, and possibly incited to action by British counsels, insists upon knowing what this violation of the agreement signifies. Judging from the past history of Russian diplomacy it signifies perfidy. Russia never would have restored the part of Kuldia which she wrested from Yakoub Beg but for European complications and it is certain that she has ever since been awaiting an opportunity to resume her aggrandizing programme in that region.

It is true that she has not the same confidence in fighting China as in attacking other Asiatics, for she knows the enormous latent strength of the Chinese" Empire, and she feels that the latter is in many respects akin to herself. The Chinese at present appear to think the moment favorable for exerting pressure on their great adversary, and it may well be that Russia desires good relations with a Power so capable of effecting a serious diversion in the event of a war with England. China could find occupation for half the forces in Turcomania, and could probably paralyze one arm of the Russian advance. Bay. One is that she wants to be ready to get right | calm an agitated spirit by prolonged practice | herremonstrances, even if this involves for once | terials and hasty work. The frequent and fatal

the painful necessity of redeeming engage ments which were never intended to be kept.

THE NORTHWESTERN CAMPAIGN. The fight at Battleford on Sunday between the Indians under Poundmaker and the Dominion troops under Colonel Otter may perhaps be called a drawn battle. The Indians' loss was the heavier, and although both the white men and the red men withdrew from the field to seek better positions, the latter took their departure first. The troops fought well; but so did the Indians, and neither side considers itself defeated.

The most serious danger now is that there may be a general Indian rising. It has been evident from the first that the lovalty of many of the tribes was contingent on the prompt defeat of the rebels in the field, and now that the ability of the militia to subdue them seems so doubtful, it is hardly possible that the more warlike and restless Indians will remain neutral. It is said that Colonel Outer has received reinforcements at Battleford, though the number is not stated. It is improbable that even with the fresh troops he yet has as large a force as Poundmaker, however, and the latter also will probably be reinforced. It is unfortunate that there has been so much delay in getting supplies to the front, too, for of course the inaction of Middleton has strengthened the rebel belief that the Fish Creek fight crippled him. Everything at present points to a prolonged and serious conflict.

MORE TICHBORNE FABLES.

The Tichborne case has been as prolific of fables as the favorite English will cases, 14 connection with which untold millions are from time to time alleged to be awaiting American heirs in the vaults of the Bank of England. Since Arthur Orton, alias Castro, was sout to prison for personating the heir to the Tiebborne estates, half a dozen fresa claimants have started up. A couple of years ago one very elaborate story was got up by a Sau Diego man, and some San Francisco lawyers were deceived by the narrative, though it was palpably false. That claimant was heard of for several months at intervals, and then he dropped out of sight, probably being satisfied himself that the only goal open to him was that which his predecessor in the same path had attained. After some silence the case is once more opened and this time it is announced that a wonderful witness who can "fully establish the identity" of the original claimant with Sir Roger Tichborne is somewhere in the United States, and about to be sent to England, where of course he will settle the whoig matter out of hand.

It seems necessary to point out that all this kind of news is the veriest no mense. At both the trials of the claimant there were dozens of witnesses prepared to swear that he was Sir Roger Tichborne. The reason their testimony failed to establish that identity was that other witnesses succeeded in demonstrating his identity with the Wagga-Wagga butcher, Arthur Orton, It was shown by his physical configuration and by the absence and presence of boddy marks, that the claimant was not Tichborne. There is no possibility that any witness can now some forward and reveal anything which will in the least degree change the conclusions reached in this respect. The simple truth is that the claimant's guilt was completely and irrefutably demonstrated. and that nothing but the stupidity of those who cannot comprehend conclusive evidence is responsible for the persistence of his repeated attempts to make it appear that there is justice in his cause.

The proposal of ex-Congressman Merriam of this State to make Decoration Day a time for tree-planting is a good one. New-York is behind many other States in having no Arber Day. To plant trees in honor of dead comrades would be peculiarly fitting for the Grand Army posts. They would be raising up monuments to their dead comraies, and at the same time be doing a useful work for the living. Mr. Merriam, who has been in correspondente with many Grand Army posts on the subject, finds them willing to co-operate. He is now in Albany urging his plan, and it is to be hoped that he will succeed.

The driver of a cab who demanded fifty cents from a passenger and "hustled" him for refusing to pay more than the twenty-five cents due has been sent to the penitentiary for a month. If one cabman gets a month for twenty-five cents, how many months should the cabman get whose extortions ange among the dotlars?

Atthough obliged to wait a long time for its com pletion, the public has not yet lost interest in the great Lick Observatory, which is to be on the sumwit of Mount Hamilton, Cal., 4,400 teet above the level of the sea. A well built roadway twenty six miles in length has been made to the Observatory, so that it is now comparatively easy of access. The superintendent says that everything is now compieted except the dome for the great telescope. The telescope itself will not be finished for several years yet. Its lenses, 3814 inches in diameter, will be the largest in the world, and much difficulty is being experienced in getting the a free from imperfection. The power of the telescope will be 32,400 times that of the naked eye, and will bring the moon within eighty miles of the earth, so that any object on its surface the size of the Observatory will be plainly visible. The telescope will be sixty feet in length. For ordinary use astronomers will doubtless prefer a smaller instrument; but the Lick telescope will probably be of great use in discovering new satelites or asteroids. The two glasses for the telescope will cost \$51,000, the mounting will cost as much more, and the dome will cost about \$50,000. The buildings of the Observatory have cost \$300,000. which will leave about \$250,000 out of Mr. Lick's bequest of \$700,000 for a permanent fund. When completed the telescope will be turned over to the University of California.

Throughout three-quarters of a very solid column The Evening Post has concentrated its powerful mind on a slip of the pen as to the exact date of Stanley Matthews's appointment to the Suprem Bench. Further than this it has discovered that wien Matthews went off with some other Western Republicans in the silver craze THE TRIBUNE vehemently opposed his course; and yet is now guilty of calling him "a distinguished man." It was a great day for The Post.

The declaration of independence which Senator Eastis has buried at Mr. Cleveland in the name of the Democratic party in the Southwest, is only in the natural order of things. The bitter rebel element drifted into the Southwest after the war. Its motto is to be "Agin the Government" under all circumstances.

Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for the public that a heavy plank fell from a house which careless workmen were unroofing in Eldridge-st. and nearly tore the coat from the back of a police captain. He had arrived on the scene after two children, standing in front of the house, bad been seriously injured by a falling cornice. Swift justice will now be meted out to those guilty of this criminal negligence -at least so far as that captain's activity can effect

Tall apartment-houses are not an exclusive outgrowth of modern cities. They are probably as ancient as the fower of Babel. The Romans two thousand years ago had the same problem to deal with that is now before the Albany Legislature in the bill regulating the height of dwellings. Gibbon mentions that Augustus and Nero repeatedly enacted that the height of dwellings within the walls of Rome should not exceed seventy feet from the ground. The space within the Roman walls was necessarily circumscribed. Much of this was occupies by the rich patricians and Senators with their palaces and gardens, so that the body of the Roman people were crowded into high tenements and the different floors and apartments were divided among several families of plebeians. The practice of raising houses high in air gave rise to the greed of speculators and resulted in the use of poor ma-

accidents and bad sanitary conditions caused the strict enforcement of the law. Juvenal laments, in a tone like that of a modern sanitarian, the hardships of the Roman people living in the tenements, and advises the poor to leave the smoky city and seek homes in the small towns, where a pleasant house could be obtained for the price of dark and unhealthy ledgings in Rome.

The national newspaper organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church avers that 40,000 persons have been added to the membership of that society during the past three months. If all the churches are doing nearly so well, we need not despair of the

sonally dispatched, but are transmitted by a subordinate private secretary, whose principal business consists of attending to routine matters of this kind. The post was filled till last year by Lohlein, formerly principal valet to the Prince Consort, and since his death principal valet to the Prince Consort, and since his death principal valet to the Prince Consort, and the work now falls to Sir Henry Ponsonby and his assistants.

President Ellot, of Harvard, sails for Europe next September for a year's vacation.

The Duke of Connaught got good prices for his horses nd carriages lately sold at auction at Meerut. Two landaus fetched \$4,100, and a pair of black carriage horses, presty well used up, \$1,600.

Mr. Robert Treat Paine, jr., will be the Rev. Phillips Brooks's travelling companion in Europe this summer. They sail next Saturday.

Gerome, Detaille, Leo Delibes, Clermont-Ganneau and Charles Garnier are members of the new Schenopho gones Club of Paris. A Sphenophogone is a man who wears a Vandyck or pointed beard.

General Francis A. Walker and his daughter will sail

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mr. Gladstone's care seems to be about this: He was just spoiling for a fight, but at the last moment discovered that he wasn't loaded for bear, and consequently the whole thing had to be declared off.

A good old Kentucky Democrat, who has been awaiting twenty-five years for a post office, owns a fine dog, which is his constant companion. The other day tille dog had been having a run in the sunshine and was resting on the porch with his toogne hanging out.

That's a boss dog," said a travelling man, who had been selling the old man a bid of goods.

"You're right, he is," a id the old man, proudly.

"What makes him stick his tongue out that way !"

"Politics."

"Politics."
"Politics I How!"
"Why, sir, that dog knows Cleveland is elected, and he knows I want a rost office, and he's got his tongue out, ready to begin licking the stamps."—[Merchant Traveller. Did you ever pound your thumb-nall hanging pictures

Did you ever try to make a furnace go ! Did you ever heap anathematic strictures, On the carpet-tack imbedded in your toe ?

Don't say you didn't, for you did. The officers on the Garnet refer to Captain Skrydloff o

the Russiau corvette Strelok, as Captain Skadule-Senator Eustis stands for the Russian at the gates of the Administration here at home. He lacks only the awful Russian appendage to his name to make him a tall-fledge I terror at Washington, but that is partially made up by the manner to watch he fired off his mouth before he went off to Europe. The explosion has started the powers that be on a "rushin" pace.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Schoolboy, Decatur, Ga.: Is there any difference between a journalist and an editor i Yes. The journalist is a man who writes things for newspapers. The editor is the man who leaves out what the journalist writes.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Henry Watterson, having looked the "Star-eyed Goddess of Reform" in the face, through Mr. Cleveland's lenses, has a suspicion that she gravely winked at him. An enthusiastic but somewhat tardy defence of Mr.

Baseball players are experimenting in trying to catch balls dropped from high places like the Washingto Monument. If some of the players who are given to unworthy practices could be dropped from the monu-ment it would result in great benefit to the sport. So other drop seems to have any lasting offeet on them.

"Did you ever notice how a woman takes the cork out of a bottle !" asks an exchange. No, sir. We let the woman notice how we take the cork out of a bottle. No gentleman will stand till by and let a woman 5 sugle to get a cork out of a bottle. It takes her too long.—[st.Paul

George Slosson, the champion of the fourteen-inch balkine billiard game, is a victim of dyspepsia. A brother billiard player says that "his stomach is so art to go back on him that Schaefer's only hope to win the first prize to the fluxl game last Thursday night was that Slosson would be seized with an attack of this dreaded complaint. Dyspepsia did not trouble him on this occasion. In fact he was too good a cuer for it.

IN SUMMER TIME. When chaste Diana lights the midnight skies,
And dew-trops sparkle on the rose's breast,
And mong the leaves the balany zephyr sights,
And people generally retire to rest.
The cimex lectalaurius then do h creep
Forth from his hole to feast upon his prey,
And biting savagely doth murder skeep
Till feathered songsters wake the golden day.
—{Heston Courier.

THE LATEST SONG. THE LATEST SONG.

Oh mamma, dear mamma, come home with me now—
I wonder what paps will think!

He'll meet you to-night with a frown on his brow
For staying so long at the risk.

No lamp has been lighted to-night in the hall,
Tis dark and the buby's awake,
And—there! I was sure, dearest ma, you would fall—
Some night your poor neck you will break.
Come home, come home.

Oh, mamma, dear mamma, come home.

—[Boston Courier.

In anticipation of a clean sweep, the postmaster of Golden, Col., has posted up the following notice on the door of his office: "I have to get out of this shebaug about 1st of August coming, and I want to close out all of this store track before that time, and if any of you have the welfare of a fellow-being at heart and are foud

your shekels-you will never get another such chance." A woman named "Morja Maria de Jesus Catolica Apostolica Romana Arabian Maranita "La Julia Catolica about the city to-day. She tells a story to the effect that she was born in Alexandria, Expt, of wealthy parents, but the Turks destroyed all their property and banished them from home.—[New Mexican Review.

of a good smoke, walk right up to the counter and drop

There is quite a ferment in the Kansas State University at Lawrence over the forced resignation of Miss Kate Stephens, Professor of the Greek Language and Liter-ature. She says that she is asked to resign, not because of incompetency, but because of her sex and her lack of religious convictions. The students generally side with

Miss Stephens.

Our worthy postmaster and assistants were much surprised and amused one day recently by the action of a certain person who called in, and coolly informed the postmaster that as he expected to occupy the office soon, he thought he'd come in and see what kind of quarters he was going to have, and would like to look over the business.—(Stoughton (Mass.) Sentine).

The last cens is report in Chili presents an anomaly that is pazzling the people very much. The married population of the country, distinct from widowers and widows, is stated to be 598,312. Of course half of this number, or 299,156, ought to be males and half females. But such is not the case, according to the census report, which says the married persons consist of 300,577 males and 297,735 females. This leaves 2,842 married men without visible wives.

without visible wives.

A young man by the name of Justice Crawford took it into his head that he would be a snake-charmer. He came across a huge rattlessake, about three feet long, on Wednesday, and immediately began his manipulations and conjurations with the view of making him a captive and reducing him to decility. He got hold of the snake by some means and says he was playing with and caressing him, having him firmly grasped around the body a few inches from the neck, when suddenly writhing and twisting around the snake bit him severely on the hand. By close and skifful attention his physicians saved his life, but his survival was almost a marrel, as the doctors at one time almost despaired of rallying him.—(Runnels (Texas) Record.

They have resits alayer, printers dayin in Texas.

They have pretty clever printers' devits in Texas. As witness the following announcement in a recent number of The Seymour Cresset: "Our senior is sick and our junior has gone to the country to recuperate, and we, the dovit, are left to run the machine. If our editorials and locals don't suit you, bring them back and we will give you something new next week."

The new Lyceum Theatre in New-York is advertised as having "perfect ventilation," "all alsie seats" and "a vanishing orchestra." The vanishing orchestra seems to be better than to have the antionee vanish tetween agts to avoid hearing an orchestra that will not vanish.—[New-Orleans Picayane.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY. The Oratorio Society concluded its twelfth season last night with a concert at the Academy of Music, at which Hander's oratorio "Judas Maccabeus" was performed. The occasion does not call for extended conment, the work being an old one and the performance ment, the work being an old one and the performance one that did not add to the reputation of the somety. The singing of the choir was sometions prompt in at-tack and fairly good in quality of tone, but on the whole it was marked by listlessness and uncertainty. The accompaniments were played in a slovenly many a fault for which the want of decision and elegeness in

Mr. Damrosch's time-beating was largely responsi Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., has purchased a valuable plot of ground at the corner of Commonwealthave. and Gloucester-st., Boston, and will erect upon it a fine residence.

Speaking of the fact that Queen Victoria did not offer to Prince Bismarek any congratulations on his seventieth birthday anniversury, The World (London) says it would have been very edd if her Majesty had done so, for it would be difficult to find a precedent for an English sovereign sending constraintations to the Minister of a foreign country. It is all very well for the Emperor of Russia, who is personally acquainted with Prince bismarch, to send his felicitations; but the Queen, who knows the German Chancellor only by reputation, is certainly not required to follow in the service steps of the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, Belgiam, Italy and wirelending to routine matters of this kind. The poet was altered and power; but his singing is a right and of familiarity with both the music and the proper man mer of singing oratorio airs. One of the dust failed utterly because of their uncertainty. Miss Huntington is read eclamation were the better, but for a artist who vocalizes as well as she generally doe, she caused surprise by singing all the roulades in a device "Judas Amerabea". There is an heroic stature about the character which he failed to bring before the finagination. The most satisfying work of the evening was done by

RISTORI AND EDWIN BOOTH. A dramatic event of manifest importance is

assigned for to night, at the Academy of Music, when that illustrious actress, Adelaide Ristori, will take her farewell here of the American stage, and when the opportunity will be afforded of seeing Ristori and Edwia Booth in the tragedy of "Macbeth"—the most imaginative, and therefore, perhaps, the greatest of Snake-speare's works. Such an occasion is of rare occurrence and it must possess an absorbing interest for the lovers of the stage. The career of Ristori has tasted many years, and her fame has been established by scaleve-ments of the highest character, in the greatest plays that have been written for women. She is the only acthat ever successfully disputed the sovereignty of Rachel—that supreme empress of the classic dramal I was not in the classic realm, however, that flusteri con quered, but in the realm of humanity. Her importantions of Medea and Marie Antoinelle show the extremes of her versatile power and tsuch the high-water mark of her affluent genius. She is no longer, in some respect, the actives of coher days; time has played some have with her aplendid powers; but she is still a great woman, still a queen of the stage, and the occasion of her American tarewell should be made one of personal tribute, and not one of critical reluctance and quadrication. Each though Booth, perceiving the impressive significance of such an event as Ristori's abdication of her crown, has consented to appear, in as-ociation with the emment actress, and thus to impart, by his cakinding presence and noble fame, an additional lustre to her farewell moments.

It is not long since this public last saw Mr. Booth's performance of Macbeth. Portions of it will long be remembered for surpassing power and beauty. Ristori, of course, impersonates the imperial consort of the wicked T. ane. The tragedy is to be carcinally monaced and a competent cast of parts is promised. This will be the last of the great dramatic events of the active, brilliant and remarkable season now drawing to a close. of her versatile power and tauch the high-water mark of

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The attention of playgoers is again directed to the recital of scenes from Shakespeare and Sheridan Knowles which is to be given this afternoon at the Madison Square Theatre by Miss Bessie Byrne. The lady will be assisted by Miss Zelie de Lussan, sopranoj Mr. C. H. Ricc, tenor; Mine. Chatterton-Bohrer, harpist; Professor G. R. Vontom, modus, and Mr. Arthur Forrest.

The attraction at the Paople's Theatre, this week, is Mr. Oliver Doud Byron, in " Across the Continent.

Clara Morris continues to act in "Denise" at Daly's Theatre, and deeply to impress the feelings of het audience. There will be a matinee performance next Saturday. Miss Morris will end her season with the present week, and theu will rest until next fail.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE. MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER'S STATEMENT OF THE RUS-

SIAN POSITION.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In reply to the comments made in your editorial of yeaterday upon my article on Russia and India, pray allow me a word of explanation. In the absence of Binebooks and other printed official documents it is necessary to have recourse to the best authorities procurable. The Pull Mall Budget in its number for April 3 gave a very clear statement of the present question about Penjdeh, taken from English and Rus-pian sources. Sir Henry Rawlinson admits that the author of this article had seen the secret instructions of the English Government to Sir Peter Lumsden and On April 10 The Pull Mall Budget gave a very instruct

ive list of dates in this matter, which has not been con-tradicted. From this we learn the following:

In March, 1884, when asked about Merv, M. Glers re-

In March, 1884, when asked about Merv, M. Glers renewed the proposition declined in 1882 for ascertaining
the exact boundary of Afghanistan. In a dispatch of
April 29 (which was communicated to M. Giers on May
5) Lord Granville accepted the proposed Boundary
Commission. He, however, objected to settling the principles upon which the delimitation should be based. Ou
June 9, an article in The London Times proposed that the
Afghans should settle in advance the work of the commustion by accumpting Pendels and other strategic points. mission by occupying Penjdeh and other strategic points. On June 21, M. Giers protested against this proposal to on June 21, M. Giers protested against this proposal scize places where neither Dost Mohammed nor Shere sail had ever exercised effective authority, as required by the agreement of 1872. Penjdeh, in point of fact, had been occupied by the Saryk Turcomans ever since 1857, and no Afgnan authority had dared to appear there. But, on June 10, the Vicercy of India had informed the Ameer of Afghanistan of the Boundary had informed the Ameer of Afghanistan of the Boundary Commission, and on June 21, the very day of M. Giers's protest, an Afghan expedition started from Bala Murghas and occupied Penjdeh on June 28. Sir Peter Lumsden was gazetted as English member of the Bouatary Commission on July 17, and his appointment was nathed to Russia three weeks later. On September 6 russors of the seizure of Penjdeh arrived at St. Petersburg, and M. Giers immediately protest d against R. The official news arrived about the middle of September, and in reply the Russians occupied Pal-i-Khatum on October 24. Sir Peter Lumsden arrived at Sarakis on November 7. Fn Janonary, 1885, the Afghans, in spite of warnings, wivanced a second time to Sari-Yan, and consequently in February the Russian troops took possession of Zaincar, Ak-Robat and Pul-i-Khishii (Dash-cepri, stone bridge). There are, however, some official documents published in the English Bluebook (Central Asia, No. 1, 1884), which are equally instructive and interesting, I appears from a letter of the Viceroy of India, dated June 16, 1884, that the Aighan Ameer had asked for a map showing the boundaries between Afghanistan and Russia and Fersia. The Viceroy replies: "This bonadary has never been laid down accurately on any map and the country has not been examined on the spot with that view. No map, therefore, . . . would show this inte of frontier correctly." In answer, after acknowledging the subsidy of twelve lakis of rupees per annua, the Ameer says: "I have understood what my norther boundaries are, but I wished and am achi wasing to get hold of a map to enable me to have a therough knowledge of Afghanistan, so that I may know the examination of the subsidy of twelve lakis of rupees per annual, the Ameer says: "I have understood what my norther boundaries are, but I wished and am achi wasing to get hold of a map to enable me to have a therough knowledge of Afghanistan, so that I may know the examination of the subsidy of twelve lakis of rupees per annual, the Ameer says: "I hav Commission, and on June 21, the very day of M. Giers's

KEEPING UP THE FIGHT.

Sin: Our association has determined not to give up the fight to reduce the price of gas and chain honest measure. We have caused to be introduced, in the form of amendments to a bill introduced in the Scoate some time since by Senator Culien, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman Roesch, a bill which embedies the features of a maximum price and a supervision by single commissioner to be appointed by the Mayor, does not touch, however, the very important feature capitalization, which was probably the most valuable feature of the bill which was recently killed. Still, if should be enacted, it would be a step forward, and ask for it the same hearty support at your hands while the other bill received. We know that the gas companied and kill it in the present Assembly if they choose, but we propose to keep them busy in their corrupt work as never let up until they are forced to concede at less some measure of just regulation.

JOHN H. SHREWOOD,

President Gas Consumers' Association. the features of a maximum price and a supervision

COMPLIMENTS AMONG FRIENDS.

From The New-Fork World (Dess.)

Evidently the Mugwumpian party, led by the Fee
Post of this city, means to be the Mrs. Mo
ber of the periou-the seraway, half-stal

Emma who clung to the objection
that she "would never desert him." Espec
was this hor "great hold" whom the prospec
W. M. with his pockets full of money
about to begin a new life in Australia, w
he could not only take good care of Emma but provilaces for the children. Her devotion to him then